

**Amendments to the Claims:**

Please note that all claims currently pending and under consideration in the referenced application are shown below. Claims 1, 8, 16, 30, 32, 39, 49, and 59 have been amended herein.

Please enter these claims as amended. Claims 4, 7, 19, 22, 35, 38, and 54 have been cancelled herein. This listing of claims will replace all prior versions and listings of claims in the application.

**Listing of Claims:**

1. (Currently amended) A substantially homogeneous nanocomposite material, comprising:  
an inorganic oxide constituent;  
a ~~hydrophilic~~ polymer constituent selected from the group consisting of polyacrylonitrile, polyethyleneoxide, polyethylene glycol, polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl alcohol, and combinations thereof, the polymer constituent and the inorganic oxide constituent forming an interpenetrating network; and  
a metal ion sequestration constituent, ~~wherein the concentration of the hydrophilic polymer constituent in the nanocomposite material imparts a selective water permeability to the nanocomposite material~~ substantially uniformly distributed through the interpenetrating network.
2. (Original) The nanocomposite material of claim 1, wherein the inorganic oxide constituent is a metal oxide.
3. (Original) The nanocomposite material of claim 1, wherein the inorganic oxide constituent is selected from the group consisting of silicon dioxide, aluminum oxide, titanium oxide, zirconium oxide, boron oxide, and combinations thereof.
4. (Cancelled)

5. (Original) The nanocomposite material of claim 1, wherein the metal ion sequestration constituent is formulated for chemically binding with cesium metal ions.

6. (Original) The nanocomposite material of claim 1, wherein the metal ion sequestration constituent is selected from the group consisting of ammonium molybdophosphate, phosphonopyridine n-oxides, thiophosphinic acid, dithiophosphinic acid, and combinations thereof.

7. (Cancelled)

8. (Currently amended) The nanocomposite material of claim 1, wherein the inorganic oxide constituent is selected from the group consisting of silicon dioxide, aluminum oxide, titanium oxide, zirconium oxide, boron oxide, and combinations thereof; and ~~wherein the hydrophilic polymer constituent is selected from the group consisting of polyacrylonitrile, polyethyleneoxide, polyethylene glycol, polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl alcohol, and combinations thereof; and~~ wherein the metal ion sequestration constituent is selected from the group consisting of ammonium molybdophosphate, phosphonopyridine n-oxides, thiophosphinic acid, dithiophosphinic acid, and combinations thereof.

9. (Previously presented) A method of making a nanocomposite material comprising:  
providing a mixture of a solvated hydrophilic polymer and an inorganic precursor;  
tailoring the concentration of the hydrophilic polymer in the mixture to impart a predetermined water permeability to a nanocomposite material to be formed from the mixture;  
adding a metal ion sequestration constituent to the mixture; and  
forming the mixture of the solvated hydrophilic polymer, the inorganic precursor, and the metal ion sequestration constituent into the nanocomposite material.

10. (Original) The method according to claim 9, further comprising selecting the inorganic precursor to be metal alkoxide.

11. (Original) The method according to claim 10 further comprising selecting the inorganic precursor from the group consisting of silicon alkoxides, titanium alkoxides, zirconium alkoxides, aluminum alkoxides, and combinations thereof.

12. (Original) The method according to claim 10, further comprising selecting the metal alkoxide from the group consisting of tetraethylorthosilicate, tetraisopropoxyorthotitanate, zirconium n-butoxide, aluminum tri-sec butoxide, and combinations thereof.

13. (Original) The method according to claim 9, further comprising selecting the metal ion sequestration constituent from the group consisting of ammonium molybdophosphate, phosphonopyridine n-oxides, thiophosphinic acid, dithiophosphinic acid, and combinations thereof.

14. (Original) The method according to claim 9, further comprising selecting the hydrophilic polymer from the group consisting of polyacrylonitrile, polyethyleneoxide, polyethylene glycol, polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl alcohol, and combinations thereof.

15. (Original) The method according to claim 9, further comprising selecting the inorganic precursor from the group consisting of silicon alkoxides, titanium alkoxides, zirconium alkoxides, aluminum alkoxides, and combinations thereof;  
selecting the hydrophilic polymer from the group consisting of polyacrylonitrile, polyethyleneoxide, polyethylene glycol, polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl alcohol, and combinations thereof; and  
selecting the metal ion sequestration constituent from the group consisting of ammonium molybdophosphate, phosphonopyridine n-oxides, thiophosphinic acid, dithiophosphinic acid, and combinations thereof.

16. (Currently amended) A permeable reactive barrier system comprising:  
a membrane disposed in a flow path of water within the ground, the membrane formed from a substantially homogeneous nanocomposite material comprising:

an inorganic oxide constituent;

a ~~hydrophilic~~ polymer constituent selected from the group consisting of polyacrylonitrile, polyethyleneoxide, polyethylene glycol, polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl alcohol, and combinations thereof, the polymer constituent and the inorganic oxide constituent forming an interpenetrating network; and

a metal ion sequestration constituent, ~~wherein the concentration of the hydrophilic polymer constituent in the nanocomposite material imparts a selected water permeability to the nanocomposite material~~ substantially uniformly distributed through the interpenetrating network.

17. (Original) The permeable reactive barrier system of claim 16, wherein the inorganic oxide constituent is a metal oxide.

18. (Original) The permeable reactive barrier system of claim 16, wherein the inorganic oxide constituent is selected from the group consisting of silicon dioxide, aluminum oxide, titanium oxide, zirconium oxide, boron oxide, and combinations thereof.

19. (Cancelled)

20. (Original) The permeable reactive barrier system of claim 16, wherein the metal ion sequestration constituent is formulated for chemically binding with cesium metal ions.

21. (Original) The permeable reactive barrier system of claim 16, wherein the metal ion sequestration constituent is selected from the group consisting of ammonium molybdophosphate, phosphonopyridine n-oxides, thiophosphinic acid, dithiophosphinic acid, and combinations thereof.

22. (Cancelled)

23. (Original) The permeable reactive barrier system of claim 16, wherein the membrane is disposed within a vadose region of the ground.

24. (Original) The permeable reactive barrier system of claim 16, wherein the membrane is disposed in an excavated trench within the ground.

25. (Original) The permeable reactive barrier system of claim 24, wherein the membrane is disposed in a portion of the water table within the ground.

26. (Original) The permeable reactive barrier system of claim 16, further comprising substantially impermeable walls positioned and located within the ground to direct flow of groundwater toward the membrane.

27. (Original) The permeable reactive barrier system of claim 26, wherein the substantially impermeable walls are disposed at an angle greater than zero degrees in relation to the membrane.

28. (Original) The permeable reactive barrier system of claim 26, wherein the substantially impermeable walls are disposed in a portion of the water table.

29. (Previously presented) The permeable reactive barrier system of claim 16, wherein the membrane exhibits a permeability substantially the same as a hydraulic conductivity of the ground the membrane is placed within.

30. (Currently amended) The permeable reactive barrier system of claim 16, wherein the inorganic oxide constituent is selected from the group consisting of silicon dioxide, aluminum oxide, titanium oxide, zirconium oxide, boron oxide, and combinations thereof; and wherein the hydrophilic polymer constituent is selected from the group consisting of polyacrylonitrile, polyethyleneoxide, polyethylene glycol, polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl alcohol, and combinations thereof; and wherein the metal ion sequestration constituent is selected from

the group consisting of ammonium molybdophosphate, phosphonopyridine n-oxides, thiophosphinic acid, dithiophosphinic acid, and combinations thereof.

31. (Original) The permeable reactive barrier system of claim 16, wherein the membrane comprises a plurality of discrete particles of the nanocomposite material.

32. (Currently amended) A method of making a permeable reactive barrier system comprising:

providing a membrane formed from a substantially homogeneous nanocomposite material, the nanocomposite material comprising:

an inorganic oxide constituent;

a ~~hydrophilic~~-polymer constituent selected from the group consisting of polyacrylonitrile, polyethyleneoxide, polyethylene glycol, polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl alcohol, and combinations thereof, the polymer constituent and the inorganic oxide constituent forming an interpenetrating network; and

a metal ion sequestration constituent, ~~wherein the concentration of the hydrophilic polymer constituent in the nanocomposite material imparts a selected water permeability to the nanocomposite material~~ substantially uniformly distributed through the interpenetrating network; and

disposing the membrane within the ground and in a flow path of water within the ground.

33. (Original) The method according to claim 32, further comprising selecting the inorganic oxide constituent to be a metal oxide.

34. (Original) The method according to claim 32, further comprising selecting the inorganic oxide constituent from the group consisting of silicon dioxide, aluminum oxide, titanium oxide, zirconium oxide, boron oxide, and combinations thereof.

35. (Cancelled)

36. (Original) The method according to claim 32, further comprising formulating the metal ion sequestration constituent for chemically binding with cesium metal ions.

37. (Original) The method according to claim 32, further comprising selecting the metal ion sequestration constituent from the group consisting of ammonium molybdophosphate, phosphonopyridine n-oxides, thiophosphinic acid, dithiophosphinic acid, and combinations thereof.

38. (Cancelled)

39. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 32, further comprising selecting the inorganic oxide constituent from the group consisting of silicon dioxide, aluminum oxide, titanium oxide, zirconium oxide, boron oxide, and combinations thereof; and ~~selecting the hydrophilic polymer from the group consisting of polyacrylonitrile, polyethyleneoxide, polyethylene glycol, polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl alcohol, and combinations thereof; and~~ selecting the metal ion sequestration constituent from the group consisting of ammonium molybdophosphate, phosphonopyridine n-oxides, thiophosphinic acid, dithiophosphinic acid, and combinations thereof.

40. (Original) The method according to claim 32, further comprising disposing the membrane within a vadose zone of the ground.

41. (Original) The method according to claim 32, further comprising injecting precursor materials of the nanocomposite material into the ground to form the membrane.

42. (Previously presented) The method according to claim 32, further comprising forming the membrane by injecting a slurry into the ground, the slurry comprising a plurality of discrete particles of the nanocomposite material dispersed in a liquid.

43. (Original) The method according to claim 42, further comprising selecting the liquid to be water.

44. (Original) The method according to claim 32, further comprising excavating a trench in the ground configured to receive the membrane therein.

45. (Original) The method according to claim 44, further comprising placing the membrane within the trench.

46. (Original) The method according to claim 32, further comprising excavating additional trenches in the ground adjacent the membrane at an angle greater than zero degrees in relation to the membrane.

47. (Original) The method according to claim 46, further comprising disposing a substantially impermeable material within the additional trenches.

48. (Original) The method according to claim 32, further comprising injecting substantially impermeable wall members within the ground adjacent the membrane.

49. (Currently amended) A method of treating groundwater comprising:  
flowing contaminated groundwater having metal ion contaminants into a permeable substantially homogeneous nanocomposite material, the permeable substantially homogeneous nanocomposite material comprising:  
an inorganic oxide constituent;  
a ~~hydrophilic~~ polymer constituent selected from the group consisting of polyacrylonitrile, polyethyleneoxide, polyethylene glycol, polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl alcohol, and combinations thereof, the polymer constituent and the inorganic oxide constituent forming an interpenetrating network, the hydrophilic polymer constituent and the inorganic oxide constituent forming an interpenetrating network; and  
a metal ion sequestration constituent, ~~wherein the concentration of the hydrophilic polymer constituent in the nanocomposite material imparts a selected water~~



~~permeability to the nanocomposite material~~ substantially uniformly distributed through the interpenetrating network, the interpenetrating network and the metal ion constituent substantially defining a single phase of the substantially homogeneous nanocomposite material;

binding a portion of the metal ion contaminants present in the contaminated groundwater to the permeable substantially homogeneous nanocomposite material to produce treated groundwater, the treated groundwater having a lower amount of metal ion contaminants relative to the contaminated groundwater; and  
flowing the treated groundwater out of the permeable substantially homogeneous nanocomposite material.

50. (Original) The method according to claim 49, further comprising disposing the permeable substantially homogeneous nanocomposite material within a vadose zone of the ground.

51. (Original) The method according to claim 49, further comprising disposing a portion of the permeable substantially homogeneous nanocomposite material within the water table within the ground.

52. (Original) The method according to claim 49, further comprising selecting the inorganic oxide constituent to be a metal oxide.

53. (Original) The method according to claim 49, further comprising selecting the inorganic oxide constituent from the group consisting of silicon dioxide, aluminum oxide, titanium oxide, zirconium oxide, boron oxide, and combinations thereof.

54. (Cancelled)

55. (Original) The method according to claim 49, further comprising formulating the metal ion sequestration constituent for chemically binding with cesium metal ions.

56. (Original) The method according to claim 49, further comprising selecting the metal ion sequestration constituent from the group consisting of ammonium molybdophosphate, phosphonopyridine n-oxides, thiophosphinic acid, dithiophosphinic acid, and combinations thereof.

57. (Original) The method according to claim 49, further comprising chemically binding the metal ion contaminants to the permeable substantially homogeneous nanocomposite material.

58. (Original) The method according to claim 49, wherein the metal ion contaminants include cesium metal ions.

59. (Currently amended) The method according to claim 49, further comprising selecting the inorganic oxide constituent from the group consisting of silicon dioxide, aluminum oxide, titanium oxide, zirconium oxide, boron oxide, and combinations thereof; ~~selecting the hydrophilic polymer from the group consisting of polyacrylonitrile, polyethyleneoxide, polyethylene glycol, polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl alcohol, and combinations thereof; and~~ selecting the metal ion sequestration constituent from the group consisting of ammonium molybdophosphate, phosphonopyridine n-oxides, thiophosphinic acid, dithiophosphinic acid, and combinations thereof.